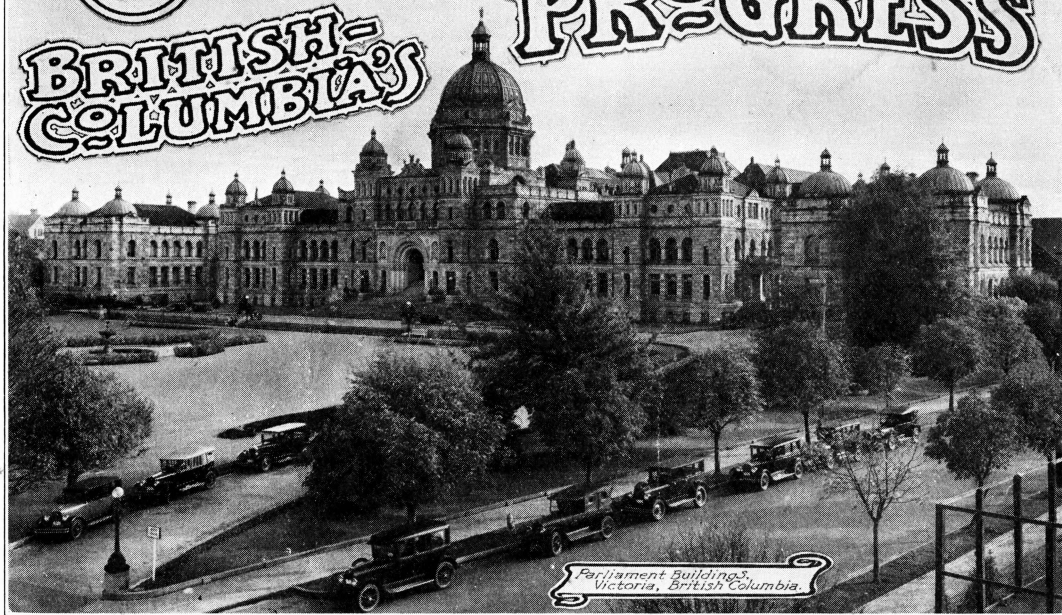




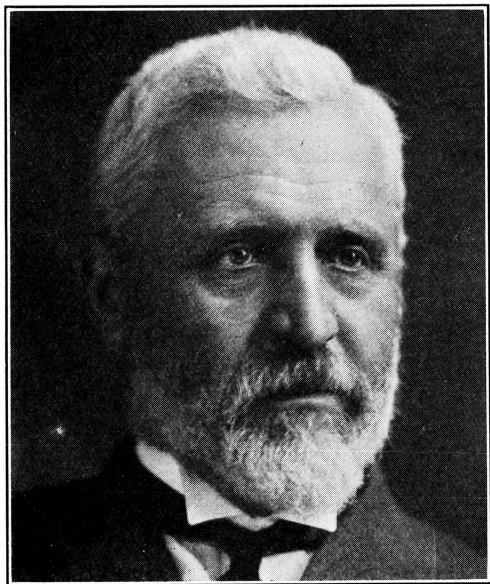
**BRITISH-
COLUMBIAS**

PROGRESS



*Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia.*

The Honourable John Oliver gave of his best and without stint to the Province of British Columbia during the half-century of his residence within its borders. In the home, as a neighbour, in the public service he was an excellent citizen. His name will be writ large on the pages of the history of our Province. To his memory this booklet is dedicated by the present Premier and his colleagues.



THE HONOURABLE JOHN OLIVER was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1856. His school education was confined to a few years. At the age of 10 he was at work. A year or two later he was a pit-boy in the lead-mines. With his parents he came to Ontario in 1870 and, via San Francisco, alone, he made his way to British Columbia in 1877. Undaunted by the fact that his pockets were all but empty, he quickly found a job. Shortly afterwards he took up land in the Delta of the Fraser and, toiling late and early, he built his home. His spare hours were given to reading. An unusually keen and retentive mind was his. He was an excellent husband and father and a splendid neighbour. Winning the confidence of his community, he served as School Trustee, Councillor, Reeve, and member of the Legislature. He led his party and later

was a loyal lieutenant of the late Mr. Brewster, both out of the House and as one of his Ministers when his Government was formed. For over nine years before his death, 17th August, 1927, he was Prime Minister of the Province—years that were trying ones in the matter of government—the years of war and of reconstruction. His name will go down as a real leader in a decade of progress. The term of his

office was marked by progressive legislation, much of it specially designed to foster the happiness of the common people and of the women and children of British Columbia. The name of Oliver will not be forgotten in connection with the issue of Freight Rates and his part in furthering the claim of the Province for the return of our Railway Lands will ever stand out. Truly the story of John Oliver—"Honest John"—Pit-boy to Premier—is a great story and a tale to be told to the youth of our land.

PREACH THE GOSPEL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
AND
KEEP THE BOYS AND GIRLS AT HOME



HON. J. D. MACLEAN, M.D., C.M., LL.D.
Premier of British Columbia, August 20th, 1927—

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

10 YEARS

1907-16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$202,581,036
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1917-26		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$592,008,299
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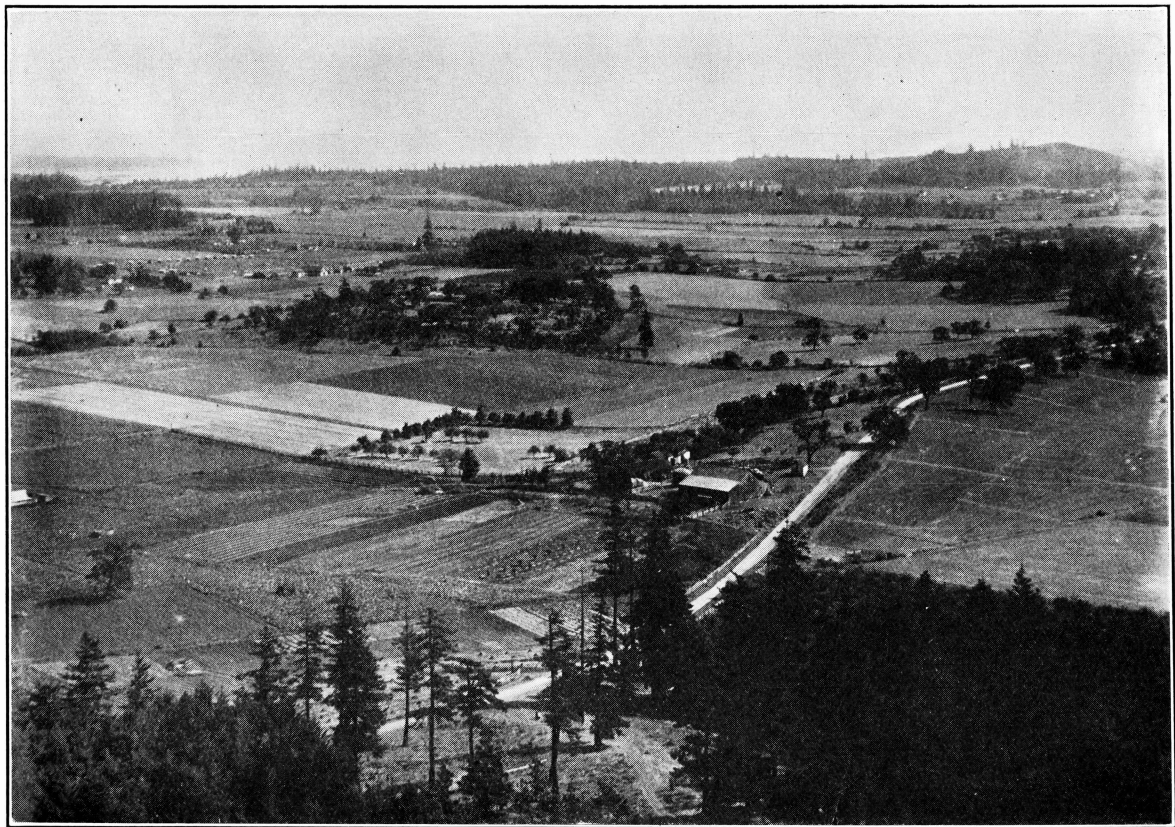
										Increase -	\$389,427,263
											or 192.2%

1916 Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$32,182,915
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1926	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$71,362,209
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1927	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$76,999,269
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1927 Production increase over 1916 \$44,816,354 or 140%



Typical agricultural scene in British Columbia.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

TOTAL VALUE OF	1916	1926	1927
Live Stock - - - - -	\$8,703,136	\$20,752,433	\$24,286,645
Meats - - - - -	1,405,872	2,410,461	3,332,633
Poultry Products - - - - -	2,324,307	5,539,521	6,183,488
Dairy Products - - - - -	3,251,856	11,627,300	12,681,009
Fruits - - - - -	2,176,662	7,585,520	7,333,785
Potatoes - - - - -	1,844,612	3,775,065	2,895,325
Vegetables - - - - -	1,529,905	3,658,442	3,789,326
Fodders - - - - -	5,741,979	10,457,459	10,941,733
Grains - - - - -	3,294,013	4,453,939	4,266,867
Miscellaneous Products - - - - -	356,492	1,102,069	1,288,458
Indian Products - - - - -	1,554,081	-----	-----
	<u>\$32,182,915</u>	<u>\$71,362,209</u>	<u>\$76,999,269</u>
	1916	1926	1927
Value of Imports - - - - -	\$17,199,662	\$21,059,361	\$21,241,787
Value of Exports - - - - -	3,783,649	8,408,639	10,025,735

NOTE.—IMPORTS DURING 1926 AND 1927 WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

From Canadian Provinces - - - - -	\$17,437,350	\$16,648,703
From Foreign Ports - - - - -	3,622,011	4,593,084



Growing certified seeds and bulbs; a rapidly expanding industry in B.C.

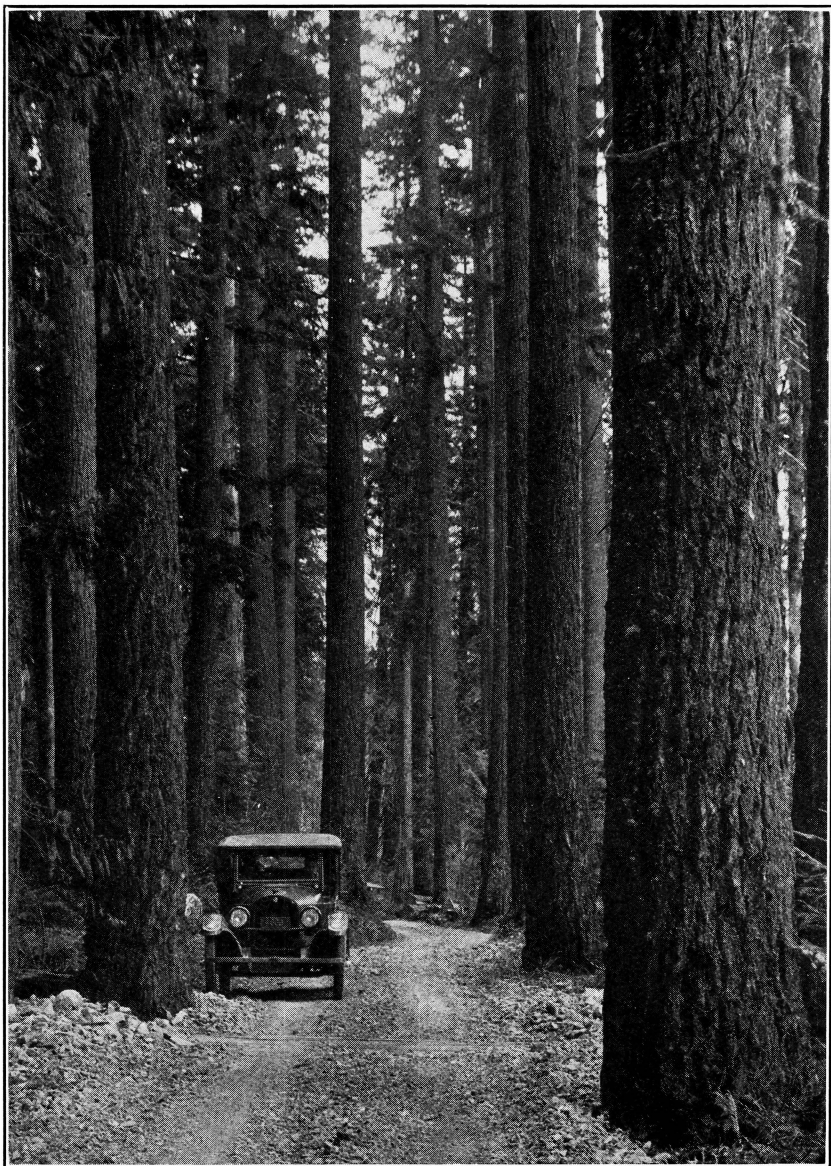
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1907-16	[REDACTED]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$212,474,000
1917-26	[REDACTED]	-	-						\$723,942,893

Increase - \$511,468,893
or 240.7%

1916	Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$35,528,000
1925	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$81,941,000
1926	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$84,802,000

1926 Production increase over 1916 \$49,274,000 or 138.7%



Magnificent stand of Douglas fir near Alberni, Vancouver Island, B.C.

FORESTRY

WATER-BORNE EXPORT OF LUMBER

5-YEAR PERIODS		F.B.M.
1912-16	■ - - - - -	241,259,000
1917-21	■ - - - - -	576,221,000
1922-26	■ - - - - -	2,616,419,000

AN INCREASE IN THE WATER-BORNE EXPORT OF
LUMBER DURING 1922-26 AS AGAINST 1912-16 OF
2,375,160,000 F.B.M. OR 984%

LOG SCALE

5-YEAR PERIODS		F.B.M.
1912-16	■ - - - - -	5,968,978,000
1917-21	■ - - - - -	9,003,274,000
1922-26	■ - - - - -	12,499,979,000

AN INCREASE IN THE LOG SCALE DURING 1922-26
AS AGAINST 1912-16 OF 6,531,001,000 F.B.M. OR 111%



Typical logging scene, showing a duplex yarder and loader in operation.

FORESTRY

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

5-YEAR
PERIODS

1912-16	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$151,831,000
1917-21	████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$330,347,000
1922-26	████████████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$393,595,000

AN INCREASE IN VALUE OF TOTAL PRODUCTION
DURING 1922-26 AS AGAINST 1912-16 OF

\$242,764,000 OR 159%

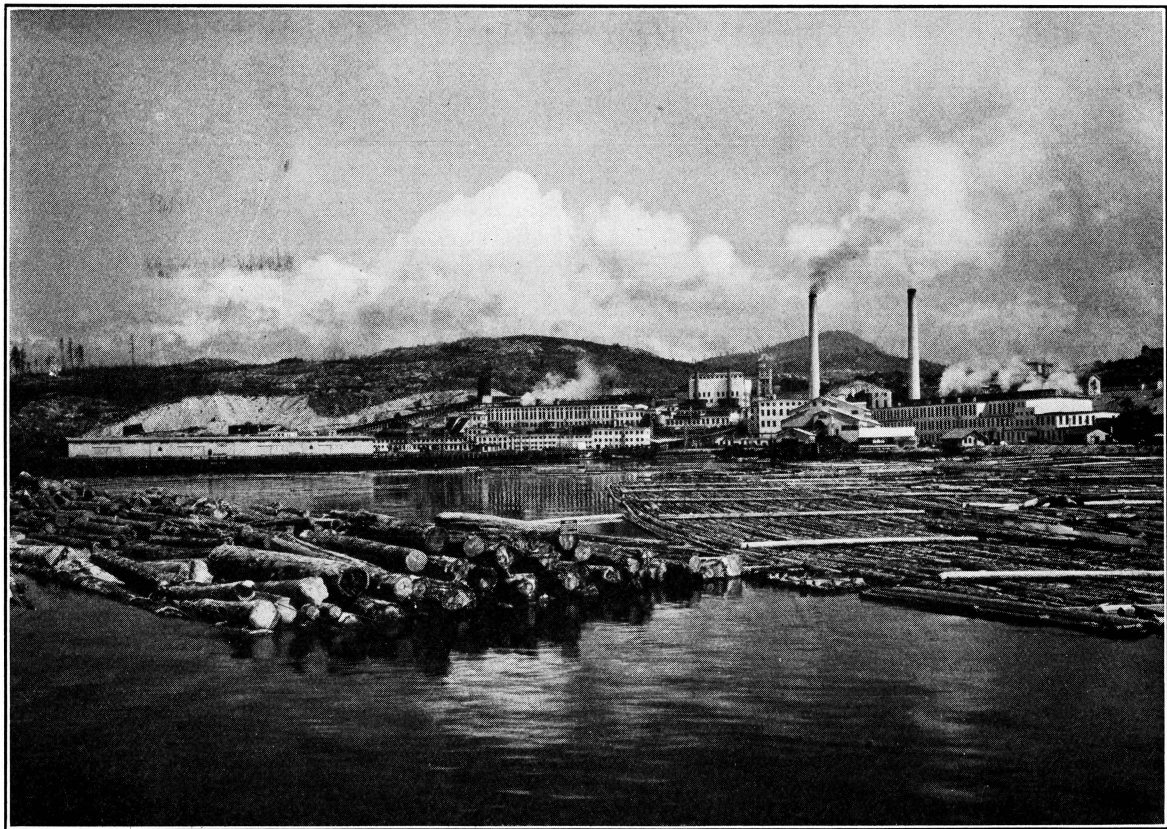
VALUE OF PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

5-YEAR
PERIODS

1912-16	████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,450,000
1917-21	██████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$65,017,000
1922-26	██████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$72,327,000

AN INCREASE IN VALUE OF PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION
DURING 1922-26 AS AGAINST 1912-16 OF

\$56,877,000 OR 368%



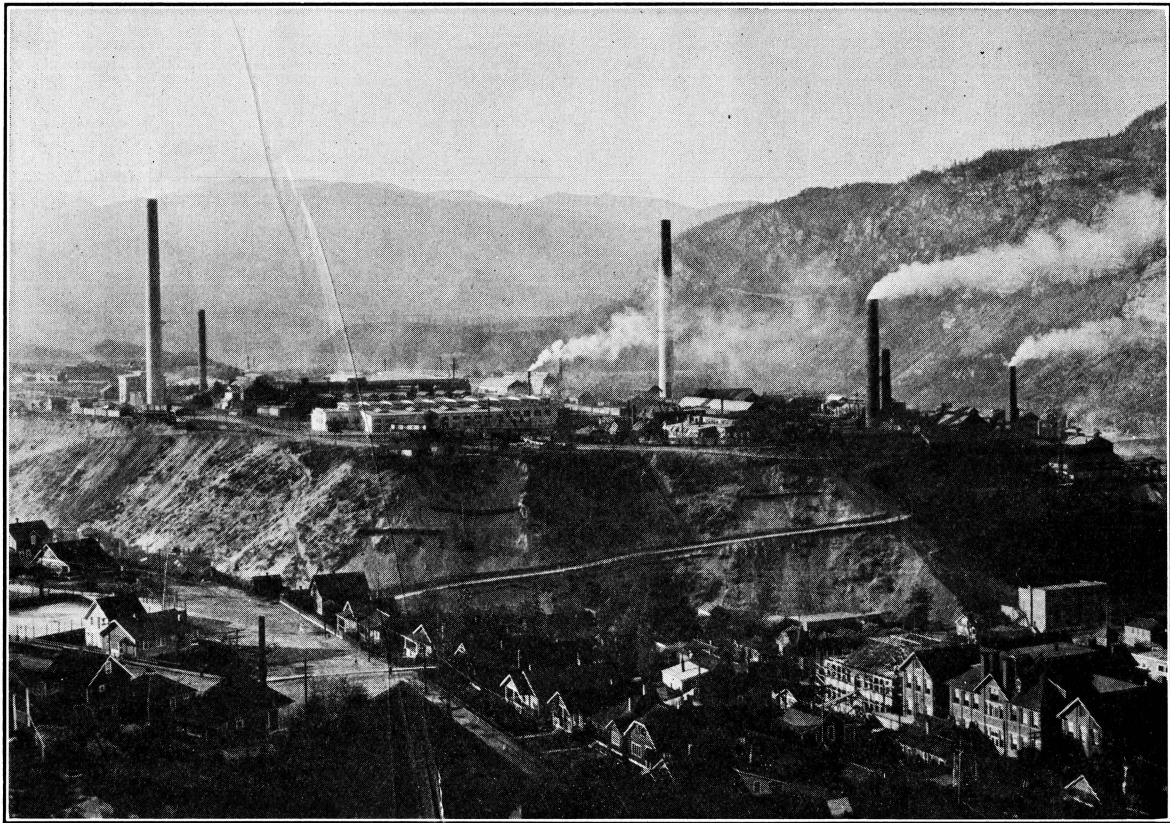
Pulp and paper plant at Powell River, producing 350 tons of paper a day, and employing 1,200 men.

LOG EXPORT

British Columbia adopted the policy of compelling the manufacture of her raw timber within the Province years ago, and this policy she has steadily adhered to. The Province has no control of the export of raw timber from Dominion lands nor from certain classes of Crown-granted lands. The greater portion of the export of raw material is from Crown-granted areas, but the total export of logs in the raw is almost negligible when compared with the total cut.

The actual figures of cut and export for 1926 are as follows:—

	Cut (F.B.M.)	Exported.	Percentage.
From areas controlled by Province.....	1,494,333,000	50,609,000	3.3%
From areas within British Columbia not controlled by Province.....	1,423,786,000	173,868,000	12.2%
Total for Province.....	<u>2,918,119,000</u>	<u>224,477,000</u>	7.7%



Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's smelter and refineries at Trail, B.C.
Producing 10 per cent. of the world's output of lead and zinc, besides gold, silver, copper, and various by-products. Largest non-ferrous metallurgical plant in the British Empire.

MINING

PRODUCTION

10 YEARS

1907-16 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX - - - - - \$284,917,693

1917-26 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX - - - - - \$429,547,755

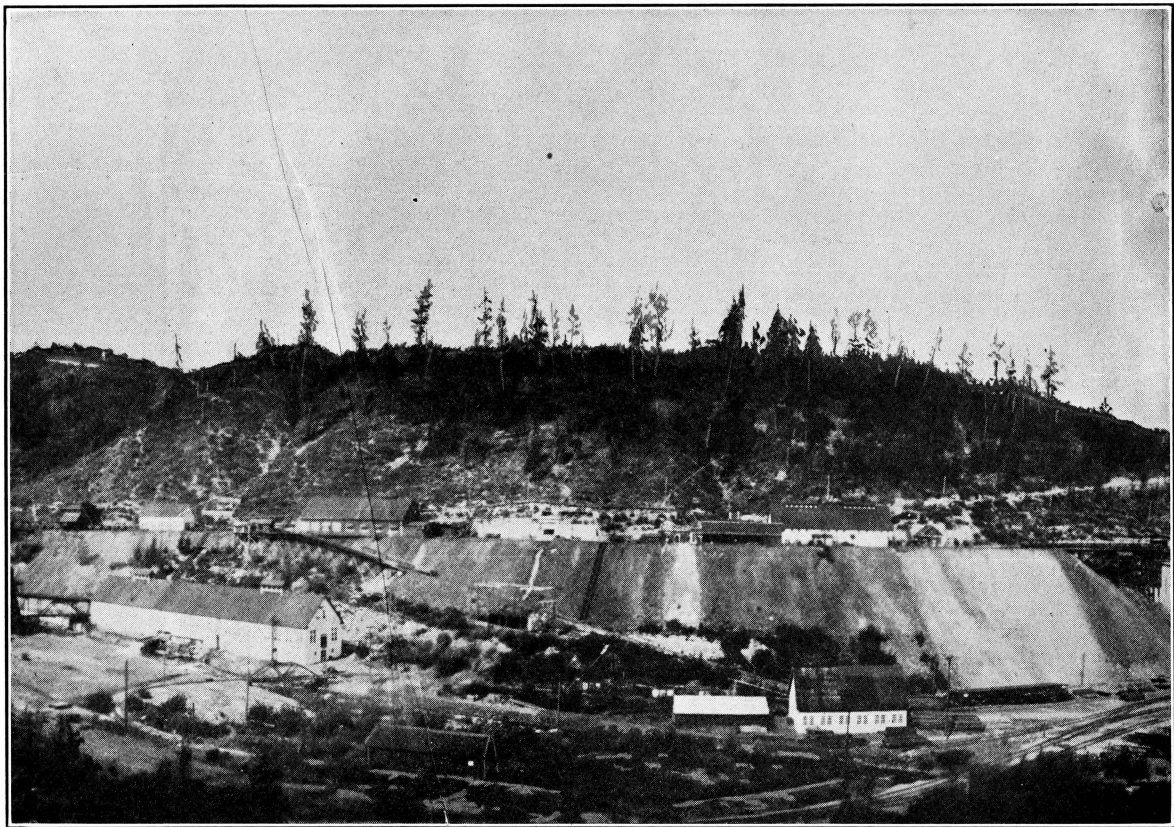
Increase - \$144,630,062
or 50.8%

1916 Production - - - - - \$42,290,462

1925 „ - - - - - \$61,492,242

1926 „ - - - - - \$67,188,842

1926 Production increase over 1916 \$24,898,380 or 58.9%



Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, B.C.
The largest lead-zinc mine in the world and the largest silver producer in Canada.

MINING

BRITISH COLUMBIA TONNAGE OF ORE MINED

2,690,110 TONS

1916

4,775,073 TONS

1926

INCREASE 77.5%

5,416,021 TONS

1927

INCREASE 13.4%

INCREASE, 1916-1927, 101.3%

TOTAL PRODUCTION ALL CANADA

1926

\$242,800,000

TOTAL PRODUCTION BRITISH COLUMBIA

1926

\$67,188,842 or 27.67% OF DOMINION

PRODUCTION VALUE 1917-26 COMPARED WITH 1907-16:

GOLD	-	-	-	- 30%	COPPER	-	-	-	+ 17%
SILVER	-	-	-	+150%	ZINC	-	-	-	+550%
LEAD	-	-	-	+276%	COAL AND COKE				+ 42%



The silver harvest of the sea. A bountiful "catch" of salmon.

FISHING

PRODUCTION

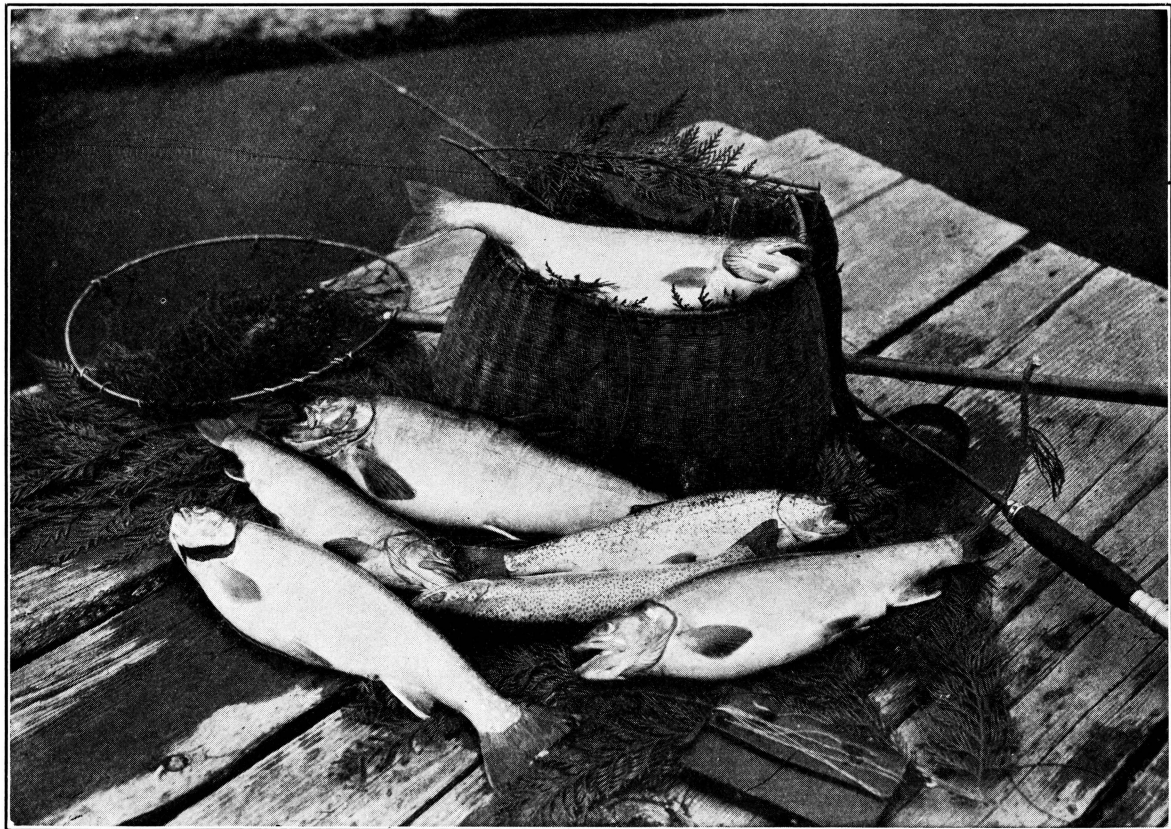
10 YEARS

1907-16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$107,147,007
1917-26		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$208,937,669

Increase over 1907-16 - \$101,790,662
or 95%

1916 Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,538,520
1925 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$22,420,233
1926 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,367,109

1926 Production increase over 1916 \$12,828,589 or 88.95%



The lakes and streams of British Columbia make the Province an angler's Paradise.

TOTAL BASIC INDUSTRIES

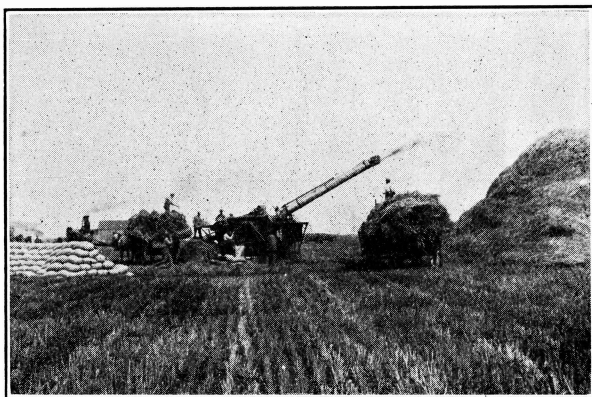
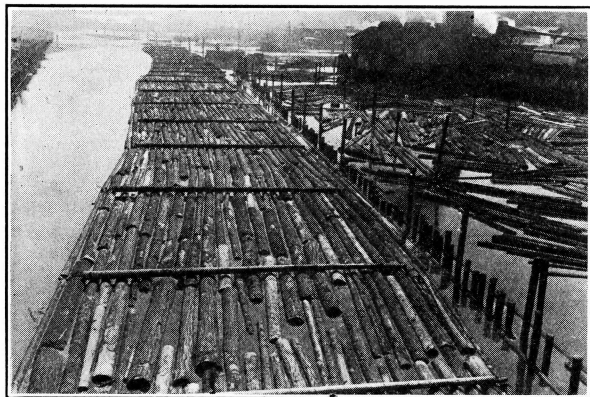
PRODUCTION

1916	████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$124,539,897
1925	██									\$231,006,988
1926	██									\$250,720,160

An increase over 1925 of - \$19,713,263

THE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION FOR 1926 OVER THAT OF 1916 IS

\$126,180,263 OR 101.3%



(1.) Boom of logs estimated to contain 1,000,000 board-feet of timber. (2.) Basic wealth in golden grain. (3.) Fishing-fleet off the mouth of the Fraser River. (4.) British Columbia's sheep-raising industry is growing, and the home demand for mutton should stimulate a much more rapid expansion.

SCHOOL POPULATION

PUPILS

1916	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,570
1927	██████████████████				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,008
Increase												- -	62%

TEACHERS

1916	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984
1927	██████████████████				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,531
Increase												- -	78%

SCHOOLS

1916	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808
1927	██████████████████				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,074
Increase												- -	33%

TELEPHONE EXPANSION IN B.C.

NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN USE

1907	- - - - -	(Approximate)	10,000
1915	- - - - -	(Approximate)	42,000
1928			104,531




Radio-telephone service with Great Britain and Europe is now in use;
7,000 miles by voice. The longest link in the British Empire.

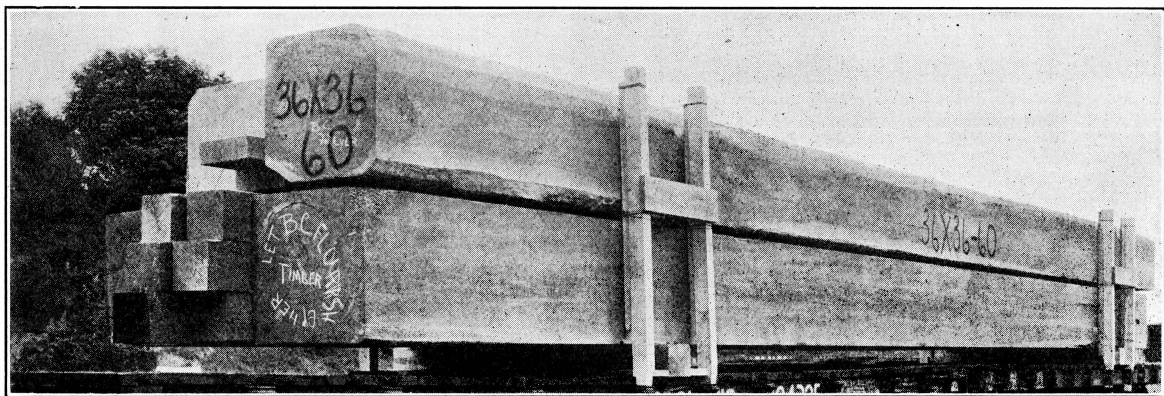
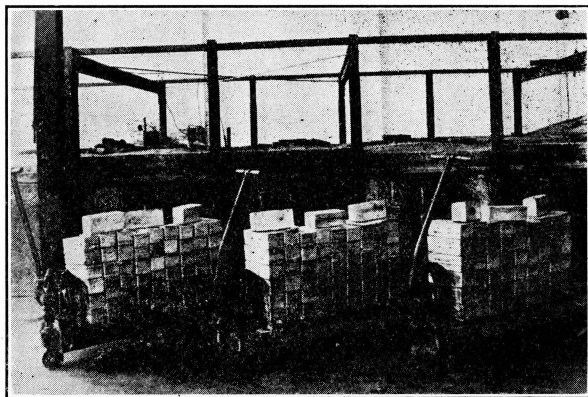
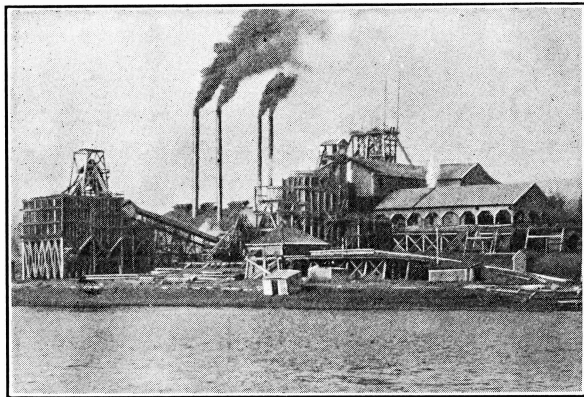
INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

A TRUE INDEX TO PROGRESS

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL FIRMS

YEAR

1919		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,301
1923		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,524
									Increase	- 23%
1927		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,243
									Increase	- 55%



(1.) Western Fuel Corporation's coal-mine at Nanaimo, B.C. (2.) Silver bars, weighing 8 tons, from Trail Smelter. (3.) Magnificent structural timbers from British Columbia mills.



Dawson Falls, Murtle River, B.C.
British Columbia's undeveloped water-power is estimated at 5,000,000 horse-power.

HOW B.C.'S INDUSTRIES ARE GROWING

OUR PAY-ROLL LAST YEAR AND TEN YEARS AGO

1917	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$78,000,000	
1927	████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(approx.)		\$176,000,000	
Increase											-	-	125%

The above does not include all our pay-roll; e.g., Agricultural, Professional, Office Pay-roll, etc. Our gross pay-roll is estimated at 250 million dollars.



THE INDUSTRIAL PAY-ROLL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

1917		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$78,000,000
1918		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$102,000,000
1920		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$124,000,000
1922		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$126,000,000
1924		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$151,000,000
1925		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$160,000,000
1926		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$173,000,000
1927		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$176,000,000

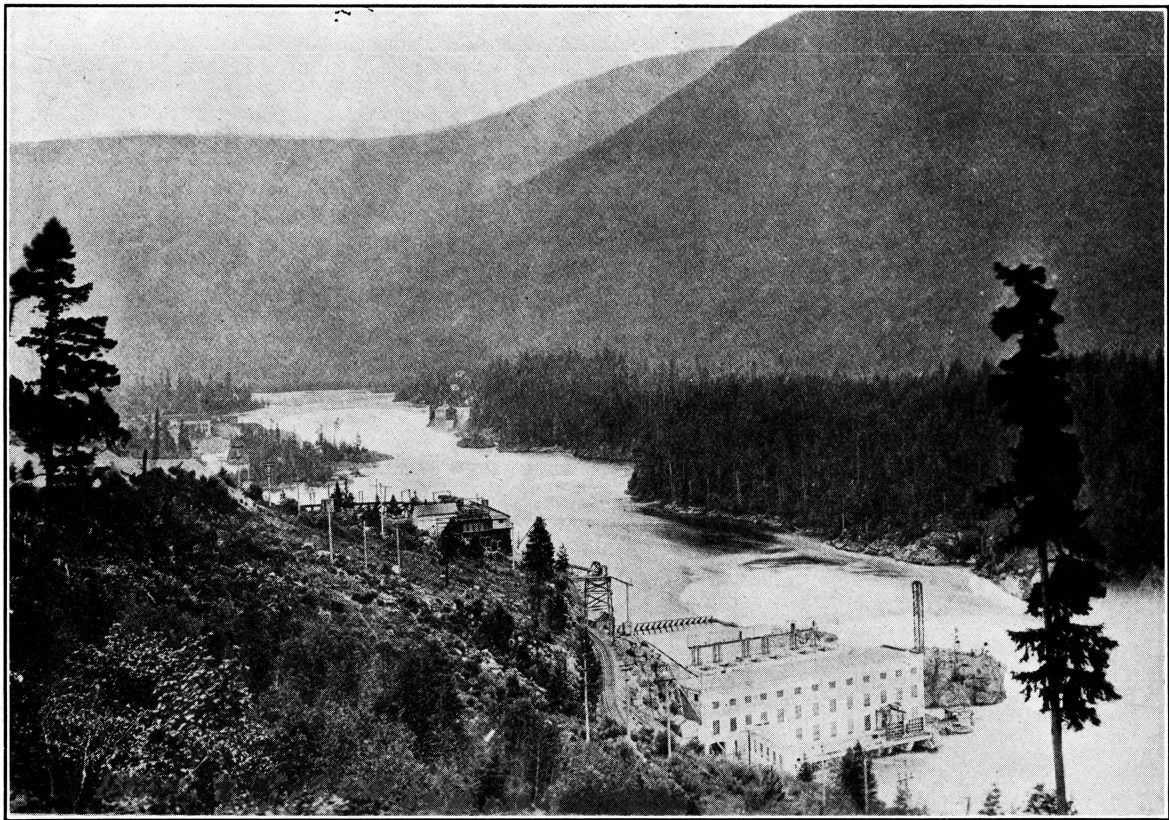
BUY B.C. PRODUCTS AND WATCH IT GROW

POWER DEVELOPMENT

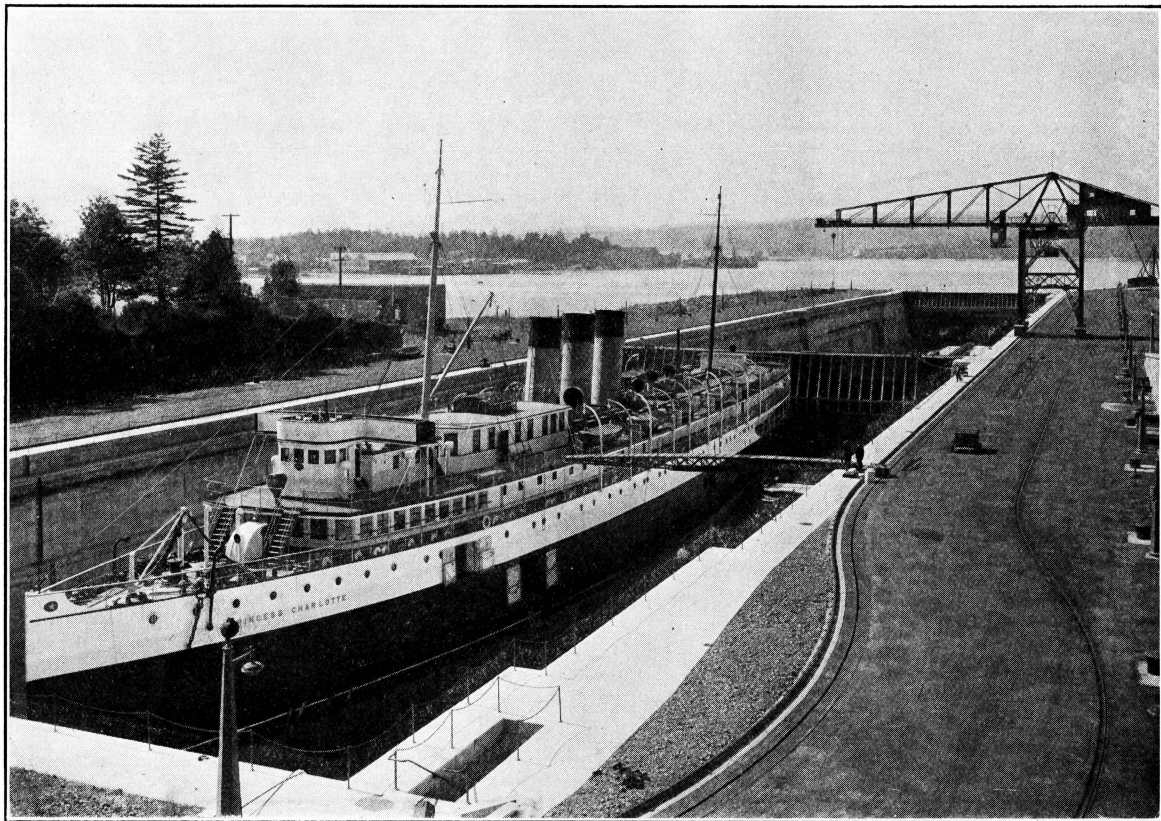
1916		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,700 H.P.
1927		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,142 H.P.
Increase											-	104%

ADDITIONAL POWER DEVELOPMENT UNDER WAY

(465,000 H.P.)



West Kootenay Power and Light Co.'s plants at Bonnington Falls, B.C., developing 75,000 horse-power.



Graving-dock, Esquimalt, B.C. The largest dock on the Pacific Coast and the second largest in the British Empire.

PROGRESS—PACIFIC PORTS

(VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, AND
PRINCE RUPERT)

10-YEAR
PERIODS

BANK CLEARINGS

1907-16	████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,824,578,975
1917-26	████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,177,979,329

10-YEAR
PERIODS

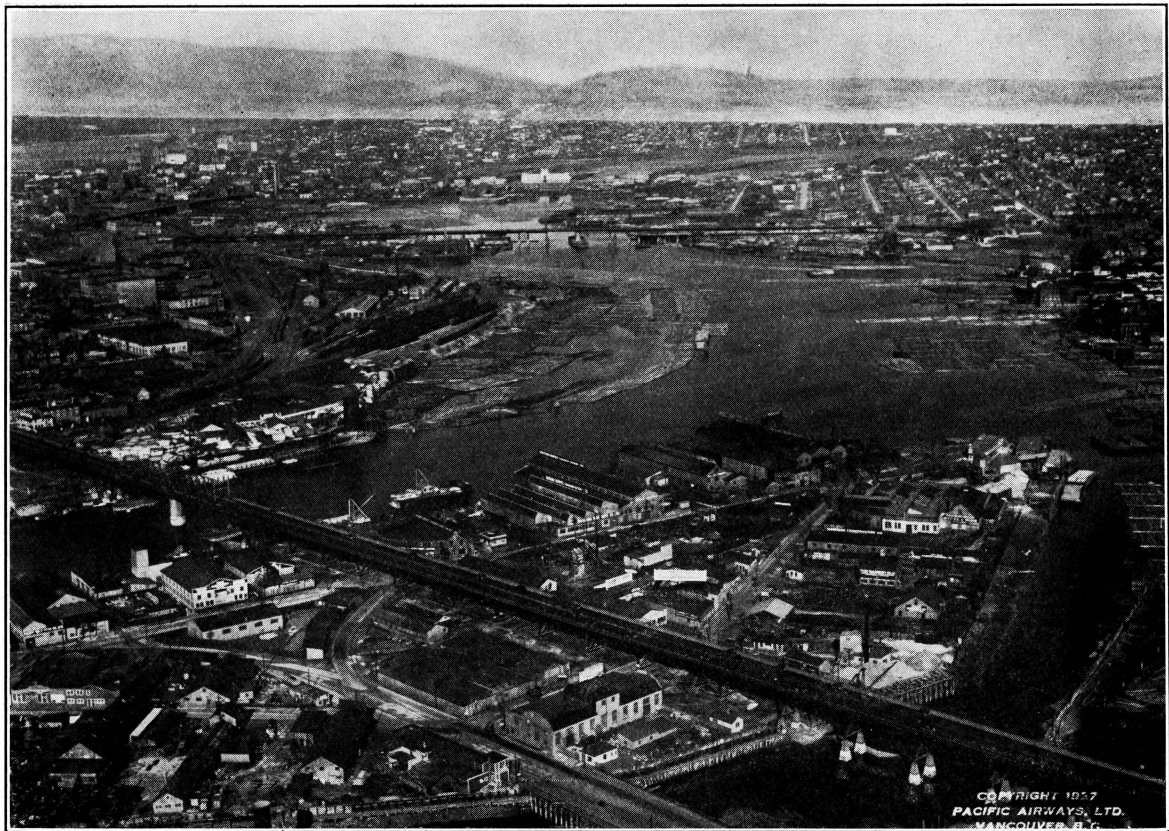
CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

1907-16	████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$75,532,585
1917-26	████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$121,128,339

5-YEAR
PERIODS

SHIPPING—(VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED)

1916-20	████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	43,241,510 TONS
1921-25	████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	63,895,774 TONS



COPYRIGHT 1927
PACIFIC AIRWAYS, LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Industrial Island, Vancouver, B.C. The home of many factories.

ITEMS IN VANCOUVER'S PROGRESS

BUILDING PERMITS

1925	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,963,575
1926	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,501,262
1927	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,133,875

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS (10-YEAR PERIODS)

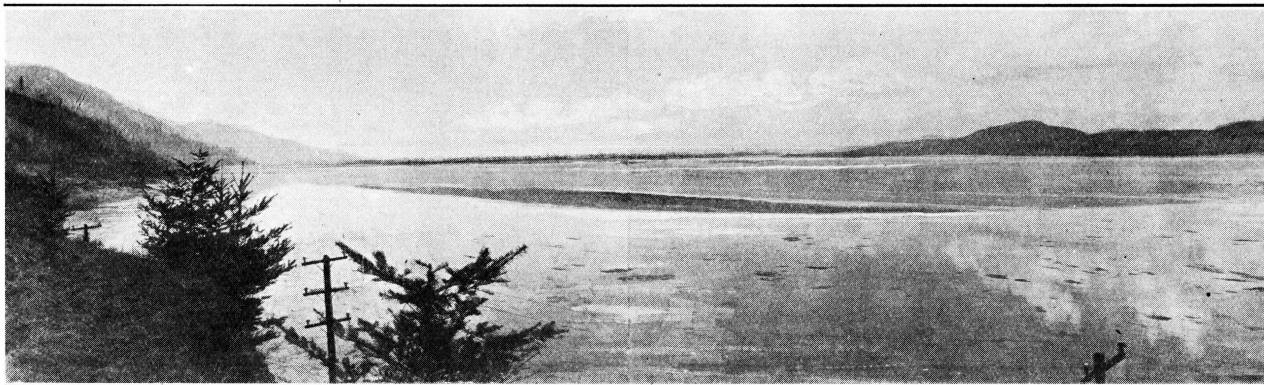
1907-16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$52,433,171
1917-26		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$108,955,691

SHIPPING (5-YEAR PERIODS)

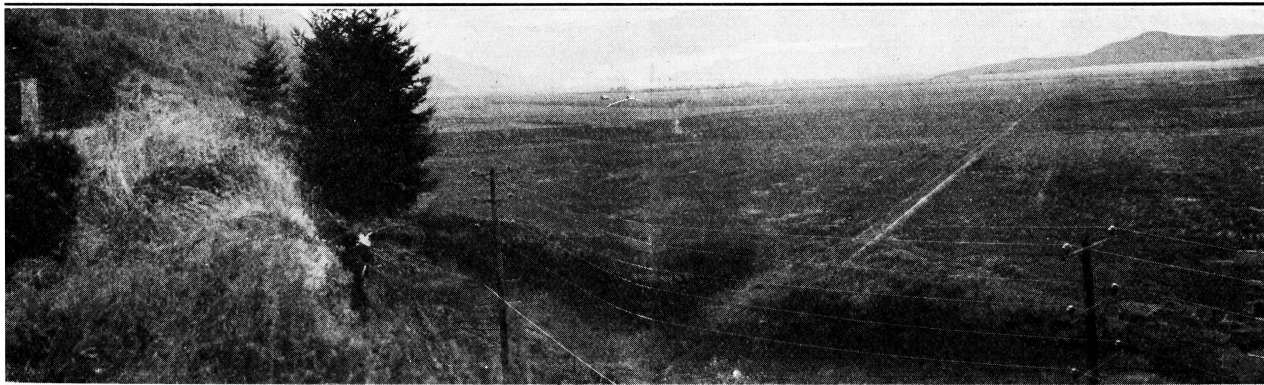
1916-20		-	-	-	-	-	-	17,631,328 TONS
1921-25		-	-	-	-	-	-	31,657,205 TONS

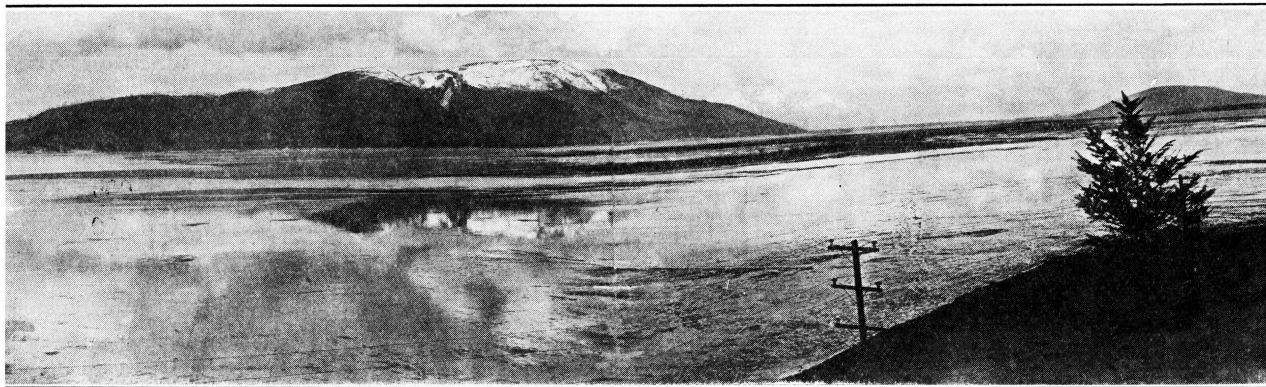
BANK CLEARINGS (10-YEAR PERIODS)

1907-16		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,926,953,042
1917-26		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,128,611,972



"Before and After." Sumas Prairie before dyking—a watery waste—and the same comprises 30,500 acres of some of the most fertile land in the Province of British





area after dyking. This area is now known as the Sumas Reclaimed Lands and Columbia, reclaimed and returned to productivity by intelligent engineering.



PROVINCIAL WEALTH AND PRODUCTION

INVESTED WEALTH IN INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

1916		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$650,000,000
1921		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,365,896,120
1925		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,983,430,000
1927		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (est.)	\$2,292,196,000

BANK DEBITS

1924		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,724,163,735
1925		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,842,245,211
1926		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,959,832,818
1927		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,053,055,667

PRODUCTION

1907-16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$807,119,736
1917-26		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,955,436,616

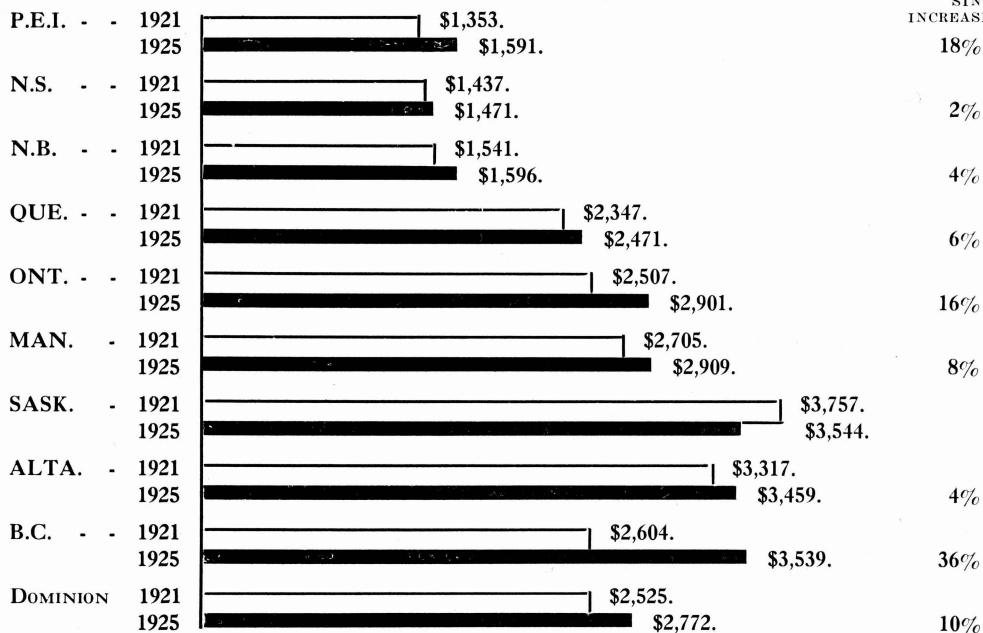
PRODUCTIVE ABILITY PER CAPITA

1906-17		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,056
1917-26		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,727

PROVINCIAL & DOMINION TANGIBLE WEALTH

PER CAPITA EXCLUSIVE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

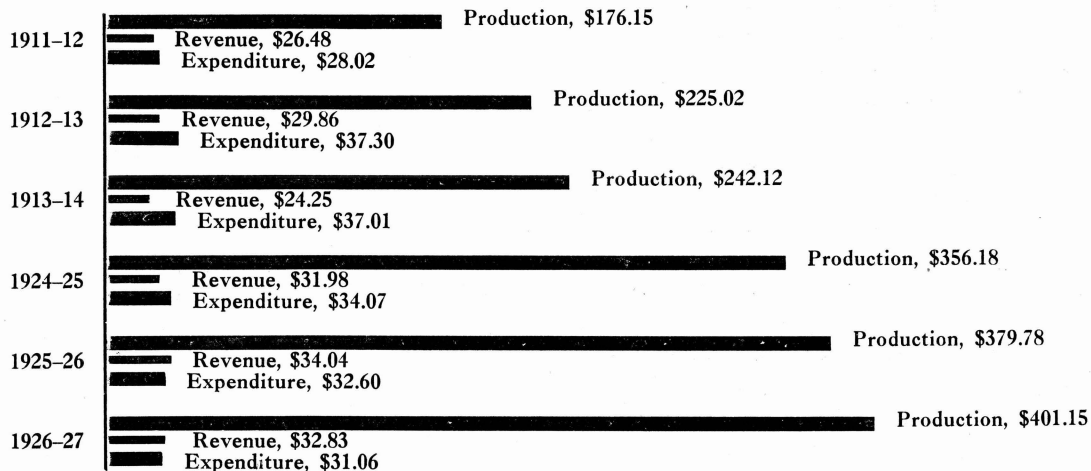
SINCE 1921
INCREASE DECREASE



NOTE.—Computation based on “inventory” method, or amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, mines, fisheries, lumbering, manufactures, dwellings, etc. Does not include natural resources.

PER CAPITA BASIC PRODUCTION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE

1911-12 TO 1913-14 COMPARED TO 1924-25 TO 1926-27



AVERAGE PER CAPITA.

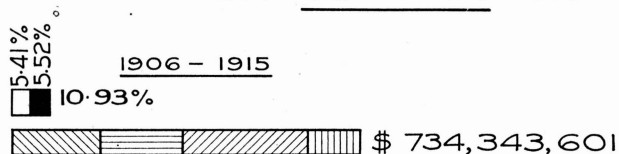
	1911-12 to 1913-14	1924-25 to 1926-27	Increase.	Decrease.
Production.....	\$214.43	\$379.03	77%	.....
Revenue.....	26.86	32.95	23%	.....
Expenditure.....	34.11	32.58	.....	4.5%

NET REVENUE AND NET EXPENDITURE

IN RELATION TO

BASIC PRODUCTION

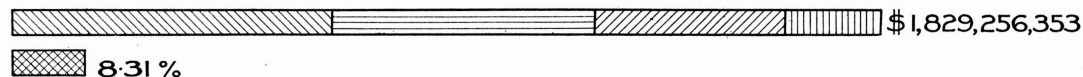
DURING
10 YEAR PERIODS
1906 - 1915 AND 1916 - 1925



12.27%

4.61%
2.89%
7.5%

1916 - 1925



REFERENCE

DIRECT TAXATION	
ALL OTHER REVENUES	
PRODUCTION	
EXPENDITURE	

NET REVENUE AND NET EXPENDITURE

IN RELATION TO

BASIC PRODUCTION PER CAPITA

DURING
10 YEAR PERIODS
1906 - 1915 AND 1916 - 1925

1906 - 1915

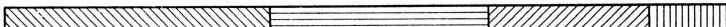
REVENUE  \$ 204.45

PRODUCTION  \$ 1871.03

EXPENDITURE  \$ 229.55








1916 - 1925

REVENUE  \$ 261.46

PRODUCTION  \$ 3,487.07

EXPENDITURE  \$ 289.84

REFERENCE

DIRECT TAXATION	
ALL OTHER REVENUES	
PRODUCTION {	FISHERIES 
	MINING 
	AGRICULTURE 
	LUMBERING 
EXPENDITURE	



Orchard scene in British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUNDED DEBT

The debt of the Province divides into what is known as the "Non-productive Debt" and the "Productive Debt." The FORMER produces no direct money revenue and must be paid by the taxpayers. The LATTER represents money borrowed by the Province for the purpose of investing it in the development of our natural resources and gives a direct cash return. The interest and redemption charges thereon are paid out of the return and no charge upon the taxpayers results.

A comparison of the situations prevailing as of March 31st, 1917, and as of March 31st, 1927, is interesting.

1917 MARCH 31st	NON-PRODUCTIVE	1927 NOV. 1st
\$22,483,164	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	\$26,289,216
1,319,672	P.G.E. (DIRECT OBLIGATION)	13,179,220
NIL	HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES	15,174,215
NIL	UNIVERSITY	4,975,517
NIL	BUILDINGS	2,539,224
<u>\$23,802,836</u>		<u>\$62,157,392</u>

PRODUCTIVE DEBT

1917 MARCH 31st		1927 NOV. 1st
\$445,000	DYKING DEBENTURES - - - - -	\$445,000
1,000,000	WESTMINSTER BRIDGE AND FERRIES - - -	1,515,000
<i>NIL</i>	LAND SETTLEMENT - - - - -	6,802,647
<i>NIL</i>	"SOLDIERS' LAND ACT" - - - - -	3,202,533
<i>NIL</i>	CONSERVATION - - - - -	2,151,664
<i>NIL</i>	BETTER HOUSING - - - - -	1,701,500
<i>NIL</i>	INDUSTRIAL LOANS - - - - -	1,000,000
<i>NIL</i>	FOREST PROTECTION - - - - -	300,000
<u>\$1,445,000</u>		<u>\$17,118,344</u>

SUMMARY OF FUNDED DEBT SITUATION

1917 MARCH 31st		1927 NOV. 1st
\$23,802,836	- - - - NON-PRODUCTIVE - - - -	\$62,157,392
<u>1,445,000</u>	- - - - - PRODUCTIVE - - - -	<u>17,118,344</u>
\$25,247,836	- - - - GROSS FUNDED DEBT - - - -	\$79,275,736
<u>1,445,000</u>	- - - - LESS PRODUCTIVE DEBT - - - -	<u>17,118,344</u>
\$23,802,836		\$62,157,392
<u>3,429,135</u>	- - - - LESS SINKING FUND - - - -	<u>16,403,544</u>
<u>\$20,373,701</u>	- - - - <u>NET FUNDED DEBT</u> - - - -	<u>\$45,753,848</u>

INCREASE IN NET FUNDED DEBT, \$24,118,308

SUMMARY OF NET DEBT INCREASE

(MARCH 31ST, 1917, TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1927)

NON-PRODUCTIVE DEBT INCREASES

Deficit as at 31st March, 1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,000,000
Interest on P.G.E. Railway Guaranteed Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,806,052
P.G.E. Railway direct obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,859,548
Highways and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,174,215
University of B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,975,517
Institutions and Public Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,539,224
											<u>\$38,354,556</u>

PRODUCTIVE DEBT INCREASES

New Westminster Bridge and Ferries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$515,000
Land Settlement Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,802,647
"Soldiers' Land Act"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,202,533
Conservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,151,664
Better Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,701,500
Industrial Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Forest Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
											<u>15,673,344</u>
Increase in Gross Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$54,027,900
<i>LESS</i> { Increase in Sinking Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,974,409
{ Increase in Productive Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>15,673,344</u>
											<u>28,647,753</u>
Increase in Net Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$25,380,147</u>

N.B.—Total Sinking Funds set up since 1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,495,409
Maturing debts paid in full from said funds—											
1915 Loan Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,130,000
1916 Loan Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Inscribed Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391,000
											<u>5,521,000</u>
Net Increase in Sinking Funds since 1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$12,974,409</u>

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES—RAILWAY AND OTHER GUARANTEES

GUARANTEES UPON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS PAID INTEREST		
1917		1927
\$20,160,000	P.G.E. Guaranteed Stock (since 1915) - - - - -	\$20,160,000
40,000	French's Complex Ore Reduction Co., Ltd. (since 1916) -	40,000
OTHER GUARANTEES WHICH HAVE BEEN SELF-SUSTAINING		
49,975,000	C.N.P. Ry. Co. (now operated by Dominion) - - -	47,975,000
	Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board (Sinking Funds fully provided for total indebtedness, and surplus in hand of \$20,000) - - - - -	4,233,333
5,000,000	Nakusp & Slocan Ry. Co. (taken over and liability assumed by C.P.R.) - - - - -	-----
647,072	Agricultural Credits Commission (fully protected by Sinking Fund provision) - - - - -	1,000,000
1,000,000	West Nicomen Dyking District (fully protected by Sinking Fund provision) - - - - -	87,000
-----		-----
<u>\$76,822,072</u>		<u>\$73,495,323</u>

NOTE.—The only debt guaranteed by the Government since 1917 is the West Nicomen Dyking District for \$87,000.

GRANTS AND STATUTORY PAYMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES

1916-17	EDUCATIONAL								1926-27
-----	Share of Liquor Profits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$915,893.45
\$5,503.20	Industrial Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,262.47
773,718.75	Per Capita Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,859.89
47,236.25	School Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,444.40
221.39	Grants to Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190.29
1,584.55	Conveying Children to School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,461.91
-----	Agricultural Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,165.12
4,974.72	Manual Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-----
MUNICIPAL AID ACT									
-----	Share of Fees under "Motor-vehicle Act"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463,334.30
-----	Pari-mutuel Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,029.82
OTHER GRANTS									
-----	Mothers' Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466,854.19
11,691.82	Administration of "Infants Act"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,747.60
16,950.00	Grants to Refuge Homes and Aid Societies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,450.00
376,528.35	Grants to Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826,412.81
16,000.00	Grants to Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000.00
<u>\$1,252,409.13</u>	An increase in Grants during 1926-27 over 1916-17 of \$3,192,697.12 or 255%								<u>\$4,445,106.25</u>

STATUTORY GRANTS AND AIDS IN RELIEF OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1916-17 TO 1926-27

1916-17	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,254,279.91
1917-18	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,252,409.13
1918-19	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,653.71
1919-20	██████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,410,586.91
1920-21	██████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,041,750.51
1921-22	██████████████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,603,195.71
1922-23	██████████████████████████████████████	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,917,171.51
1923-24	██	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,143,551.49
1924-25	██	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,036,613.21
1925-26	██	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900,329.58
1926-27	██	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,445,104.25
											<hr/>
											\$31,393,647.92
											<hr/>

A SOUND FISCAL POLICY

SASKATCHEWAN

Debt, \$57,561,277.

Sinking Fund, \$1,959,404.

MANITOBA

Debt, \$77,146,036.

■ Sinking Fund, \$6,022,637.

ALBERTA

Debt, \$90,890,458.

■ Sinking Fund, \$2,913,558.

ONTARIO

Debt, \$336,305,995.

Sinking Fund, \$2,502,526.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Debt, \$75,485,736.

Sinking Fund, \$14,527,876.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Debt, \$75,485,736.

■ Sinking Fund, \$14,527,876.

ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, AND ONTARIO

■ Sinking Fund, \$13,398,127.

Debt, \$561,903,766.

AVERAGE DEBT INTEREST RATE

Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	5.02%
Manitoba	-	-	-	-	4.96%
Alberta	-	-	-	-	5.18%
Ontario	-	-	-	-	5.14%
British Columbia	-	-	-	-	4.61%

SUMMARY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Debt, \$75,485,736.

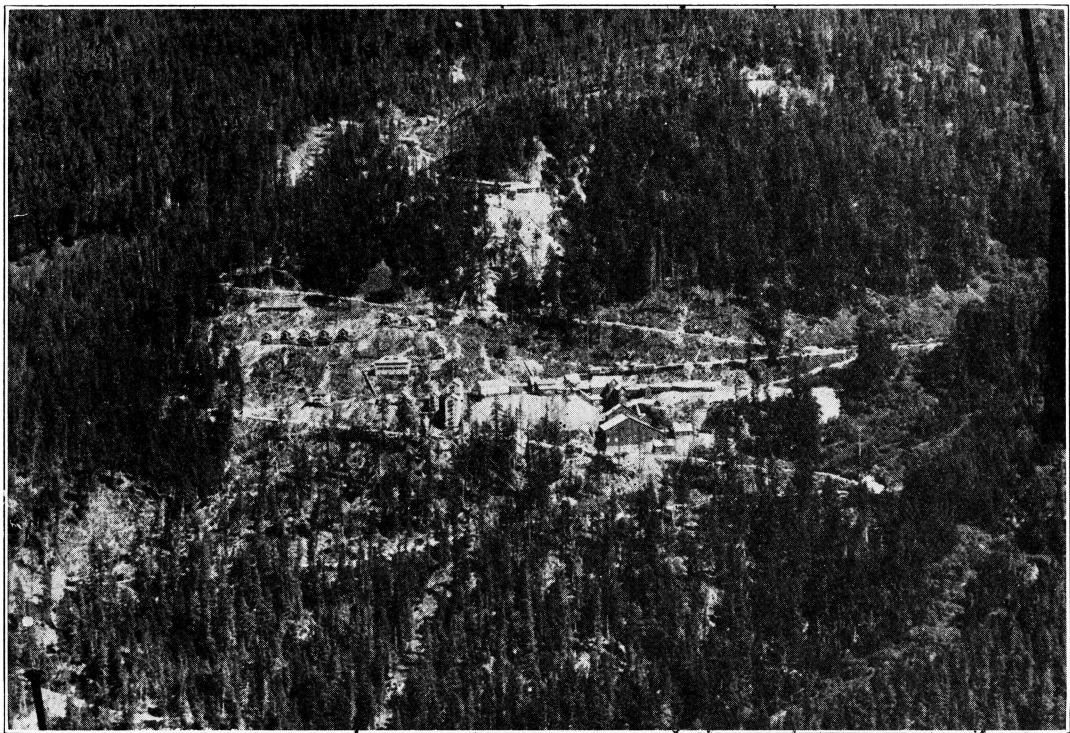
■ Sinking Fund, \$14,527,876.

ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, AND ONTARIO

■ Sinking Fund, \$13,398,127.

Debt, \$561,903,766.

N.B.—Data according to Public Accounts of above Provinces for fiscal year 1926-27.



The famous Premier Mine; \$11,305,062.50 paid in dividends, 1921 to 1927, inclusive.

TAXATION

British Columbia had come to the point in 1915-16 where her bonds were only saleable at a substantial discount. The reason was obvious. Her bonds were deficit bonds; that is, for loans to make up the deficit in revenue as against expenditure. Her revenues which had been buoyant during the years immediately preceding 1913 had ceased to equal her expenditures. The sale of Crown lands and timber, which had accounted for almost a quarter of her revenue, had fallen off until in the years 1915 and 1916 only about 4 per cent. of her revenue was derived from that source. The Chinese head-tax accounted for almost two millions of Provincial revenue in the year 1912-13. In 1916 this source of income had disappeared. Revenue was falling off, taxes were in arrear, and the deficits in the three years ending March 31st, 1917, amounted to no less a sum than \$10,595,380.78.

The bankers of the Province insisted on a drastic increase in rates of taxation and in an immediate balancing of the budget. To readjust Provincial finances in the middle of the war—to balance the budget and at the same time to meet the new demands arising—particularly in the period of reconstruction following the war, was no easy task. Taxes could not be reduced under the circumstances, but the Province made a remarkable recovery—the most rapid of any part of Canada according to eminent financial authorities. Unemployment gradually disappeared, production in all the basic industries increased by leaps and bounds, revenues became buoyant again, and in 1923 the Government of the day set about reducing taxation.

SINCE 1923 THE FOLLOWING TAXATION RELIEF
HAS BEEN GRANTED

TAX.	RELIEF.	
	% of Tax Rate.	Amount.
Farm Lands - - - - -	50	\$175,000
Fruit Lands Exemptions - - - - -	....	70,000
Crown-granted Timber Tax - - - - -	50	125,000
Personal-property Tax - - - - -	50	450,000
Personal-property Tax—Abolished - - - - -	....	450,000
Income Tax—Reduction in rates and penalties; increase in rebates and exemptions - - - - -	47 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,095,000
Gross Income Tax—10% discount; reduction in Class A, 50%; reduction in minimum tax, 50% - - - - -	....	55,000
Succession Duty Taxes (Rates reductions 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % and exemptions)		400,000
Amusements Tax - - - - -	50	240,000
Coal Lands, "Class B" - - - - -	50	20,000
		<hr/> \$3,080,000
<i>Less</i> —Gross Income Tax imposed in 1926 and minor new imposts -		<hr/> 400,000
Net Taxation Relief per annum - - - - -		<hr/> <hr/> \$2,680,000

TAXATION

Taxation in B.C. compares favourably with that in the neighbouring Provinces and States,
as the following examples show.

FRUIT LAND TAXATION

A 10-acre first-class orchard in the Similkameen Valley, B.C., as compared with another orchard of similar
age, type, and dimensions in the Wenatchee Valley in Washington

													Assessment for Taxation Basis.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—													Assessor's Valuation.
10 acres at \$300 per acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000.00
Fruit trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500.00
													<hr/>
LESS—Value of trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,000.00	\$8,500.00
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00	<hr/>
													3,500.00
													<hr/>
WASHINGTON—													\$5,000.00
Value of land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,000.00
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
													<hr/>
													\$15,000.00
LESS—50% of total value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500.00
													<hr/>
													\$7,500.00
Total mill rate of tax—													
British Columbia (Province, 5 mills; School, 10.1 mills)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$75.50
Washington (62.5 mills)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$468.75
TAX THEREON													
British Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$75.50
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$468.75

DAIRY LAND TAXATION

192 Acres near Lynden, Washington—

Land value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,140.00	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,485.00	
															<u>\$13,625.00</u>	
Value for assessment purposes, 50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,813.00	
Assessed value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$6,812.00</u>
Tax Rate 60.437 mills—Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u><u>\$411.54</u></u>

The same farm in the Nicomen District, B.C., would be subject to the following assessment and tax—

Land value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,140.00	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,485.00	
															<u>\$13,625.00</u>	
LESS—Exemption on improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,485.00	
Assessed value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$12,140.00</u>
Tax thereon—Land, 1/2 of 1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$60.70	
School, 3.28 mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.82	
															<u>\$100.52</u>	

TAX THEREON

British Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100.52
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$411.54

TAXATION ON WHOLESALE HOUSE

Land (\$50,000) and Improvements (\$100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000
Personal Property (stock, fixtures, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
							<u>\$650,000</u>
Profit before computing of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$50,000</u>

TAXATION (1928)

	IN VANCOUVER.							IN SEATTLE.	
Provincial	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,095.40		State
Municipal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,444.00	\$23,621.00	County, and Municipal
							<u>\$6,539.40</u>	<u>\$23,621.00</u>	
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,564.48	3,561.16	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$10,103.48</u>	<u>\$27,182.16</u>	

NOTE.—Trade licences applicable to both cities not included.

In Vancouver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,103.48
In Seattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,182.16

AVERAGE FEES OF MOTOR-VEHICLES

For a period of Three Years, including Registration Fees, Licence Fees, and Personal-property Tax in British Columbia, Oregon, and Washington.

FORD	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20.68
TUDOR SEDAN	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$22.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$27.86
CHEVROLET	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$22.47
COACH	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$28.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$32.88
ESSEX	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$25.85
COACH	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$28.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$39.36
CHRYSLER 60	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$31.23
COACH	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$34.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$54.34
PAIGE 6-75	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$41.13
SEDAN	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$47.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$78.04
CADILLAC	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$58.25
SEDAN, 5 Pas.	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$62.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$117.64
FORD	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20.23
1-TON TRUCK	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$35.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$30.62
GRAHAM BROS.	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$34.63
1½ TON TRUCK	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$42.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$63.24
G.M.C.	B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$93.36
3½ TON TRUCK	OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$56.00
	WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$184.75



Pacific Highway, Vancouver, B.C., to Mexico.

ROADS

1916 [REDACTED] - - - - - * 13,200 miles

1927 [REDACTED] - - - - - † 17,631 miles

* Includes a large mileage of narrow and unimproved wagon roads.

† Includes several thousand miles of (*) subsequently widened and reconstructed, largely on improved locations.

TRAILS

ORDINARY

1916 [REDACTED] - - - - - (Approximate) 8,080 miles

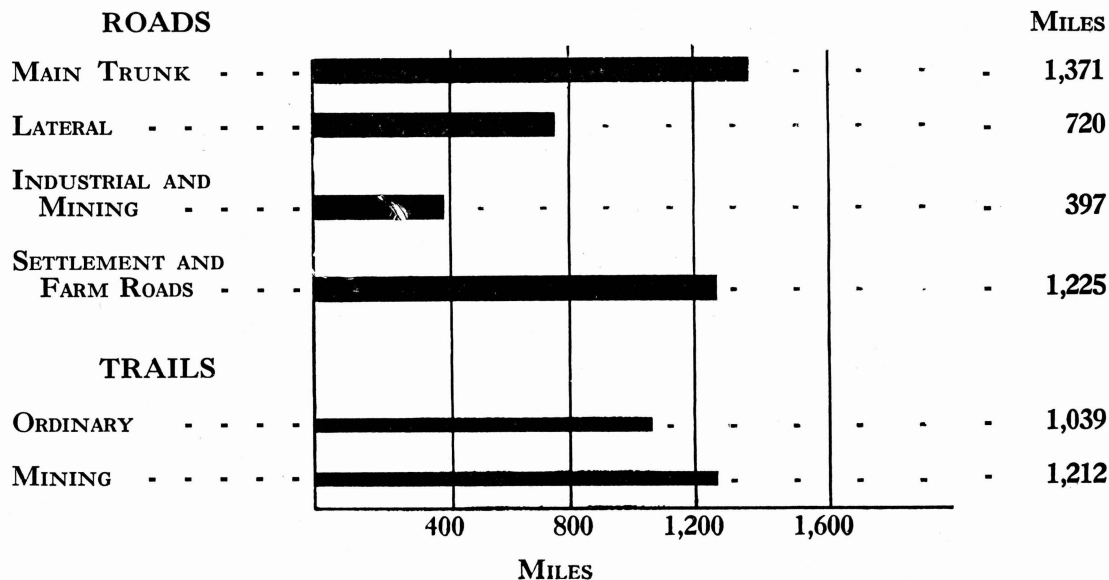
1927 [REDACTED] - - - - - (Approximate) 9,119 miles

MINING












1916 [REDACTED] - - - - - (Approximate) 4,940 miles

1927 [REDACTED] - - - - - (Approximate) 6,152 miles

MILEAGE AND TYPE OF ROADS CONSTRUCTED 1917-1927



NUMBER OF MOTOR-VEHICLES, 1916-1927

1916		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,596
1917		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,639
1918		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,370
1919		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
1920		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000
1921		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000
1922		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,000
1923		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,473
1924		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,615
1925		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,657
1926		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,012
1927		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,187

BRIDGES

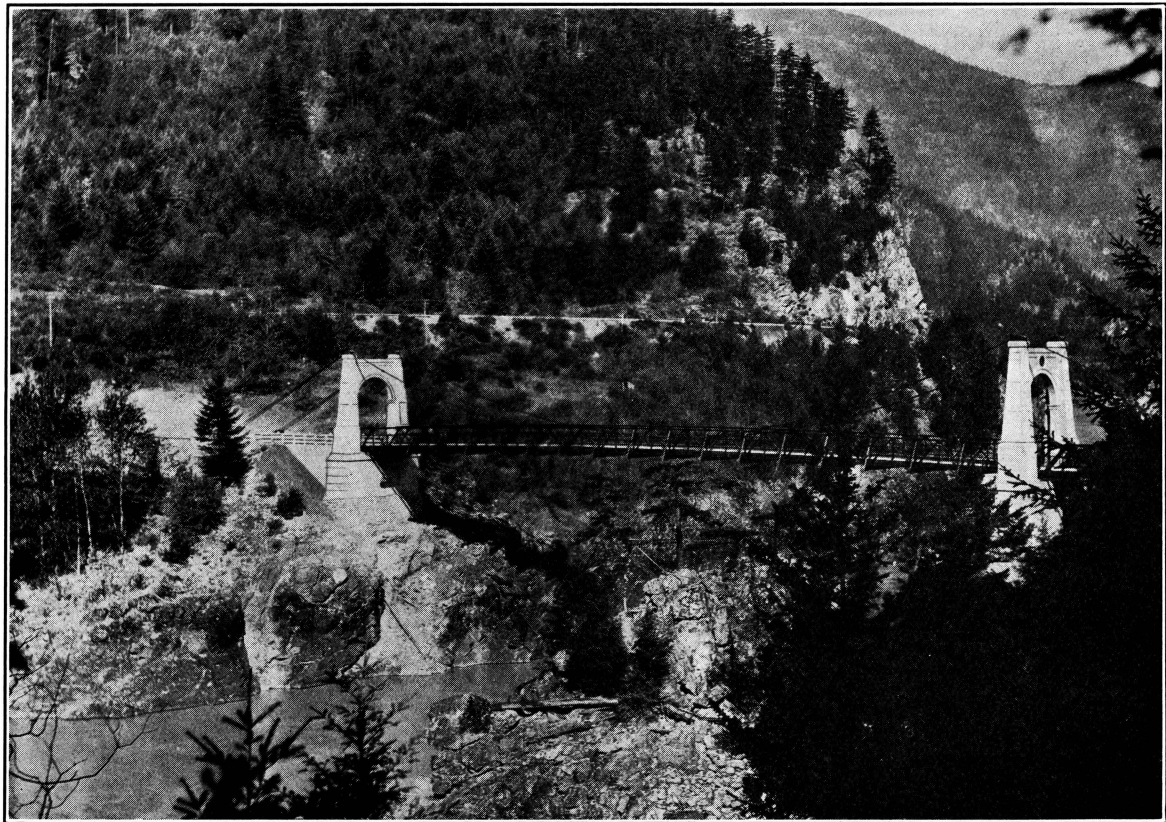
During the years just prior to 1917, a large number of bridges had been constructed in the Province, nearly all of which were temporary timber structures.

Since 1917 the problem of maintenance and renewal of these structures has been a serious one, involving a large expenditure, particularly between the years 1920 and 1927.

The policy has been to improve design of and workmanship on temporary structures and to rebuild all the large bridges over the principal rivers on main highways with concrete and steel. Even the smaller structures are now usually built on concrete piers which can be utilized for permanent bridges when the timber reaches its estimated life.

The present valuation of the 66 miles of bridges in the Province is \$11,000,000.

The following views show some of the major structures built in recent years:—



Alexandra Bridge over the Fraser River, Cariboo Road.



Terrace Bridge, 95 miles east of Prince Rupert. Vancouver-Prince Rupert Highway.

FREIGHT RATES

The Government of British Columbia in 1921, at the request of the commercial interests of the Province, undertook to conduct an application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for the removal of allegedly unjust discriminations in freight rates. The battle with the Railway Companies before the Board, the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Privy Council of Canada has continued from then until now. Within the last year the whole rate structure has been in review before the Board and all the Provinces have taken part in the prolonged hearings. This Province won its first victory in the matter of rates in 1922, and in each of the years 1923, 1925, and 1927 it has won further victories. A review of the results of the struggle is interesting.

In 1921 the rate on grain from Calgary to Vancouver was 31c.

In 1922 rate reduced to - - - - - - - 25c.

In 1923 rate reduced to - - - - - - - 22½c.

In 1925 rate reduced to - - - - - - - 21c.

In 1927 rate reduced to - - - - - - - 20c.

FREIGHT RATES

(SUMMARY)

GRAIN YEAR ENDING AUGUST.	GRAIN MOVEMENT IN BUSHEL.	RATE REDUCTION PER 100 LB.	SAVING TO SHIPPERS.
1923	19,155,066	6c.	\$689,580
1924	54,619,188	8½c.	2,785,569
1925	25,273,579	8½c.	1,289,223
1926	52,967,359	10c.	3,178,020
1927	40,542,808	10c.	2,432,569
1928	85,000,000 (est.)	11c.	5,610,000

Saving as result reduction grain rates, 1923–1928, inc. - - \$15,984,961

Rate reductions on other commodities as result removal 50%

Mountain differential in 1922 and reductions in commodity rates

\$2,500,000 (approx.), per annum, 1923–1928, inc. - - - - 15,000,000

Gross savings as result rate reductions 1923–1928, inc. - - - - \$30,984,961

COST TO PROVINCE, 1921–1928

Railway rate experts, solicitors, counsel, travelling expenses, tran-

scripts, printing, clerks, stenographers, etc. - - - - \$160,214.52

FREIGHT RATES

RATE REDUCTIONS HAVE COINCIDED WITH INCREASED RAILWAY EARNINGS

1921 Operating Surplus, C.P.R., from railway operations	-	-	-		\$755,000
1926 Operating Surplus, C.P.R., from railway operations	-	-	-		7,462,000
1921, C.P.R. stock	-	-	-	-	\$123
1928, C.P.R. stock	-	-	-	-	220
1923 Operating Deficit, C.N.R., on Western Lines	-	-	-	-	\$1,800,000
1926 Operating Surplus, C.N.R., on Western Lines	-	-	-	-	11,100,000
1921, C.P.R. traffic in B.C., per ton-mile	-	-	-	-	2,539,151,000 tons
1925, C.P.R. traffic in B.C., per ton-mile	-	-	-	-	3,446,027,000 tons

C.N.R. car loadings in B.C. increased, 1923-1926,
approximately 100%.

FREIGHT RATES

“The recent readjustment of freight rates, while its effect is still somewhat uncertain, will in all probability stimulate the movement of grain westward, and the same applies to flour. It is well to remember that without the successive reductions which have taken place in the last five years in the export rate on grain and flour via the Pacific Coast it would have been impossible for Vancouver to have competed successfully in these commodities. So when you see in the newspapers or hear spoken the derisive epithet ‘Good old Freight Rates!’ just remember the 50 to 75 million bushels of wheat and the million or so barrels of flour Vancouver is handling annually because of the campaign just referred to.”

—J. E. HALL, President Vancouver Merchants Exchange, 14th Sept., 1927.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR

"The policy of the Government of British Columbia is in a word 'Labour contented and Capital unafraid.' Progressive legislation reasonably ensures contented Labour and operates as an insurance policy for Capital. British Columbia has abundant resources in the raw. She needs Capital. Care must be exercised to avoid putting too great a financial burden upon industry."

—HON. A. M. MANSON, MINISTER OF LABOUR, Vancouver, March, 1927.

CANADIAN CONGRESS JOURNAL

(OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADA)

TOM MOORE,

President and Editor.

J. A. P. HAYDON,

Managing Editor.

"PROGRESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"The British Columbia Legislature is now leading Canada in the matter of legislation beneficial to the workers. It has the honour of being the first Province to give legislative effect to the 8-Hour Day Convention of the International Labour Organization passed at the Washington Conference in 1919."

* * * *

"In congratulating the British Columbia Legislature on having led the way for the general adoption of the 8-Hour Day and the passing of the other beneficial measures enumerated above, we also extend our congratulations to the British Columbia Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the good work performed on behalf of the progress of that Province, assisted as they have been by the united voice of Labour throughout the Dominion."

—(*Extract from Editorial.*)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The "Workmen's Compensation Act " came into effect on January 1st, 1917. Amendments since that time have broadened its scope and have made more generous provision for its beneficiaries. The Act now covers a larger range of industrial employment and yields greater all-round benefits and protection to workmen and their families than any similar piece of legislation elsewhere. One hundred and seventy thousand workmen and their families are now protected without cost of litigation. The administration of the Act is in the hands of an independent Board of three. The administration is prompt and impartial and the cost, 2.58 per cent., is the lowest on this continent.

		1919.	1927.
Compensation to workers and dependents	- -	\$1,394,695.66	\$2,569,996.78
Medical aid (hospitals, physicians, etc.)	- - -	289,108.39	643,594.52
		<u>\$1,683,804.05</u>	<u>\$3,213,591.30</u>
Administration cost	- - - - -	4.78%	2.58%

Total claims dealt with in last 11 years, 249,547.

Total compensation paid in last 11 years, \$25,461,502.30.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

In 1920 the Province passed the "Mothers' Pensions Act." It is administered by a Board set up by the Government but entirely independent of it—the "Mothers' Pensions Board." The cost of administration is the lowest in Canada or in the United States; it was 2.63 per cent. in 1927. The number of those benefiting under the Statute in 1927 was 1,240 mothers and 3,219 children, and the number is increasing year by year. The table below shows the constant increase in the amount disbursed in this splendid form of relief:—

1920-21	-	-	-	-	\$273,574.50	1925-26	-	-	-	-	\$518,470.50
1921-22	-	-	-	-	487,887.50	1926-27	-	-	-	-	571,067.74
1922-23	-	-	-	-	414,226.50	1927-28	-	-	-	-	628,600.32
1923-24	-	-	-	-	422,923.00	1928-29 (estimated)	-	-	-	-	720,000.00
1924-25	-	-	-	-	463,668.50	Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$4,500,418.56</u>

In all the Provinces except British Columbia the municipalities bear a proportion of the cost of Mothers' Pensions.

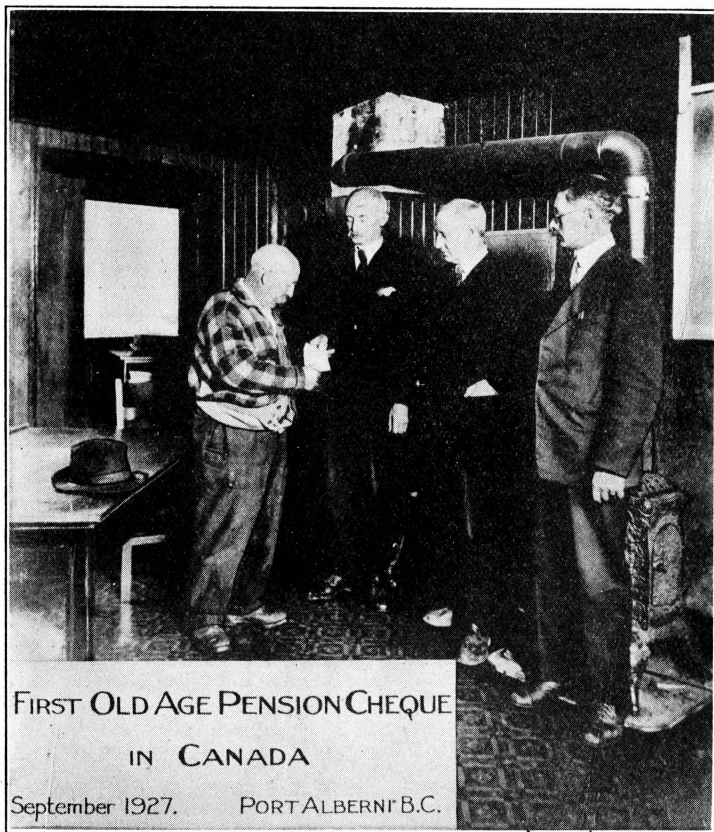
OLD AGE PENSIONS

Old Age Pensions legislation was introduced in the Dominion House of Commons in the session of 1926, passed the House of Commons and was defeated in the Senate. After the general election of 1926 the legislation was again introduced in the Parliament of Canada and passed both Houses of Parliament.

Under the legislation one-half the cost of pensions is to be borne by the Dominion and one-half by the Province. British Columbia passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session of 1927. An agreement between the Dominion and the B.C. Governments was effected under the Federal and Provincial legislation and the measure came into effect in the month of September, 1927.

Administration of the legislation in British Columbia is in the hands of the Workmen's Compensation Board, whose efficiency in the matter of the administration of Workmen's Compensation and Mothers' Pensions in this Province stands unequalled in Canada or the United States.

Pensions being paid, April, 1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,814
Estimated cost for pensions, 1928-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$417,050
<i>Less</i> refund by Dominion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Estimated cost to Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$217,050</u>



FIRST OLD AGE PENSION CHEQUE
IN CANADA

September 1927.

PORT ALBERNI B.C.

First Old-age Pension cheque issued in Canada.



VICTORIA, B.C.:

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1928.